1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	No. 1:12-cr-40026-WGY
4	
5	
6	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
7	
8	VS.
9	JOHN J. O'BRIEN, et al
10	
11	
12	* * * * * * *
13	
14	For Hearing Before: Judge William G. Young
15	budge William G. Toung
16	Final Pretrial Conference
17	United States District Court
18	District of Massachusetts (Boston) One Courthouse Way
19	Boston, Massachusetts 02210 Friday, May 2, 2014
20	rriddy, May 2, 2011
21	****
22	REPORTER: RICHARD H. ROMANOW, RPR
23	Official Court Reporter United States District Court
24	One Courthouse Way, Room 5510, Boston, MA 02210 bulldog@richromanow.com
25	

```
APPEARANCES
 1
 2
 3
    FRED M. WYSHAK, JR., ESQ.
    KARIN M. BELL, ESQ.
 4
    ROBERT A. FISHER, ESO.
       United States Attorney's Office
 5
       J. Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse
       1 Courthouse Way, Suite 9200
 6
       Boston, Massachusetts 02210
       (617) 748-3954
 7
       Email: Fred.wyshak@usdoj.gov
       For the United States
 8
    STYLIANUS SINNIS, ESQ.
9
    WILLIAM W. FICK, ESQ.
    CHRISTINE DeMASO, ESQ.
10
       Federal Public Defender Office
       District of Massachusetts
11
       51 Sleeper Street, 5th Floor
       Boston, Massachusetts 02210
12
       Email: stellio sinnis@fd.org
       For John J. O'Brien
13
14
    JEFFREY A. DENNER, ESQ.
    R. BRADFORD BAILEY, ESQ.
15
       Denner Pellegrino, LLP
       Four Longfellow Place, Suite 3501
16
       Boston, Massachusetts 02114
       Email: Jdenner@dennerpellegrino.com
17
       For Elizabeth V. Tavares
18
19
    JOHN A. AMABILE, ESQ.
    JAMES C. BRADBURY, ESQ.
20
       Amabile & Burkly, P.C.
       380 Pleasant Street
       Brockton, Massachusetts 02401
21
       Email: John.amabile@amabileburkly.com
       For William H. Burke, III
22
23
24
25
```

PROCEEDINGS

(Begins, 10:00 a.m.)

THE CLERK: Criminal Case 12-40026, the United States of America vs. John J. O'Brien, et al.

THE COURT: Pay no attention to this stuff. I am sitting virtually in Memphis starting at 11:00 on a civil case.

All right. We have a lot to do and not too much time to do it. I want to proceed in the following order. I'm delighted to see that you now estimate that the case, as I framed it, will take no more than two months to try. I'm hopeful that we can reduce that still further by doing some work with respect to documents.

In one respect an issue over documents has been fully briefed and I can address that, but Ms. Gaudet said something about you might agree and that would save some time with a witness or something, and that's about the level of generality that I got the message.

To what is reference made?

MR. WYSHAK: Well, your Honor, I think we submitted to the Court the exhibit list draft with the agreed --

THE COURT: And I'm very grateful.

MR. WYSHAK: -- with the agreed-upon exhibits.

THE COURT: And they're in green? 1 2 MR. WYSHAK: Yes. 3 THE COURT: That's helpful. MR. WYSHAK: And I think a large number of 4 5 exhibits come in which are from Senator Murray's office which is the subject of the motion and the hearing that 6 7 we would like to have. THE COURT: Well, I don't propose to give it a 8 hearing, but I'm prepared to rule on it. Now, put that 9 aside for a moment. Well, let's come to this. 10 11 As I looked at your exhibit list -- and put aside 12 anything out of the Senate President's office, many of 13 the -- oh, well, perhaps I'll -- how many of the 14 exhibits not agreed to come out of the files of the 15 Commissioner of Probation or the Probation Department of 16 the Massachusetts trial court? 17 MR. WYSHAK: I think the bulk of those documents have been agreed to. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay, that's helpful. Well, then 20 let me face right up to it. The motion to admit the 21 exhibits from Senator Murray's office is ruled upon as follows. 22 23 Having carefully reviewed the briefing, the Court 24 is prepared to accept that all of those documents -- and

I thank you for the copy of them, are authentic, they

25

```
are not business records. Now, perhaps some of them can
1
 2
     come in for other reasons because they are ruled
     authentic, but they're not business records. So that
 3
     takes care of that.
 4
 5
           What -- is that the only issue on exhibits -- the
 6
     only way on exhibits I can be helpful? I thought maybe
 7
     we could agree as to -- just take the first page here.
8
     For instance, look at 1.9, "Lawton, Final Round
     Interview Scheduled with Handwritten Scores and Ranks,"
9
     and the 1.9 and 1.10. Where do those documents come
10
11
     from?
12
                MR. WYSHAK: They come from the AOTC's slash
     OCP files.
13
                THE COURT: What does that mean?
14
15
                MR. WYSHAK: In other words it's a copy of --
     it's actually a copy of a business record --
16
17
                THE COURT: You're characterizing it. Where
     did it come from?
18
19
                MR. WYSHAK: It came from the files of OCP and
20
     AOTC.
                THE COURT: What's "OCP"?
21
22
                MR. WYSHAK: I'm sorry, the "Office of The
23
     Commissioner of Probation" and --
24
                THE COURT: And what's "AOTC"?
25
                MR. WYSHAK: The "Administrative Office of the
```

Trial Court."

THE COURT: All right. Now, as to all of those types of documents, my goal here is always to simplify and to shorten things down. As to those types of documents in federal court now, I don't see why you don't give me a packet of those documents and with an appropriate certification by the custodian in the Office of the Commissioner of Probation, that's their business records, and then if that looks regular, in they all come. The limitation being relevance. I --

MR. WYSHAK: I think the defendants object to those particular items now because they have handwritten notations on them.

THE COURT: And you've flagged that before?

MR. WYSHAK: Yes.

THE COURT: And -- well, I will tell you. If you give me a packet of those documents with an appropriate certification of an appropriate custodian under the Federal Rules of Evidence in the Office of the Commissioner of Probation, then the defense is going to have to say that something is irregular about them. The fact that they have handwritten notations within the files of the Commissioner of Probation doesn't amount to very much in terms of irregularity, lots of files have handwritten notations. So I would suppose that I would

be in a position to rule that they're all admissible.

Now, there may be internal hearsay in a handwritten notation or the like, but the likelihood is you're going to get all of those in, and also you'll get in all the ones from the Administrative Office of the Trial Court if we have an appropriate officer giving the appropriate affidavit from the Administrative Office of the Trial Court. Now doesn't that make sense?

MR. WYSHAK: Yes, your Honor, we can make that submission to the Court. The Administrative Office of the Trial Court is the keeper of the records for the Officer of the Commissioner of Probation, so they will be able to provide that certification.

THE COURT: If that's true, then that's fine.

Let me go to the defense. Doesn't that make sense? Yes, Mr. Amabile.

MR. AMABILE: The first thing I want to say is that it doesn't make sense because I think it's going to end up violating my client's right to confront his accuser to let in these handwritten notes without any reference or any testimony about who wrote the notes and when the notes were written, the records themselves, and we've stipulated to hundreds of documents --

THE COURT: I appreciate it.

MR. AMABILE: -- the typed-up records are

business records, the notations, it isn't clear that they are and that they're regularly and usually kept in the ordinary course of business.

THE COURT: Well -- but the affidavit of the appropriate custodian should address that.

Now, believe me, I'm going to be assiduous in protecting the constitutional rights of all parties, but save for a document-by-document objection, which I'll entertain if I have to, if the government gives me such a list on Monday and it makes sense to me, then they're all provisionally admitted so long as they come from the -- those two sources. So that will save us some time.

Now what other -- the records from the Senate

President's office, oh, they're authentic, I have no -
there's no real challenge to that, but I'm not letting

them in as business records. So for now they're out.

Mr. Sinnis?

MR. SINNIS: I just wanted to alert your Honor to one -- before we move to different classes of documents, there's documents that are in this same class that your Honor has taken up which are the applications and scoring sheets and files from the Office of the Commissioner of Probation and from the Administrative Office of the Trial Court that are housed in the

Williams building. There's roughly a hundred boxes that the government produced in discovery that are not listed here as exhibits.

THE COURT: Because the government doesn't want them.

MR. SINNIS: That's correct. That we -- well, there's a couple of points with those documents -- one is just logistically, which I need your Honor to address, and secondly is maybe more substantively, but there are many documents in those files that we intend to use on cross-examination, not as -- in our case in chief, not as exhibits, but on cross-examination of certain witnesses. So there's the physical issue of making those documents available here in the courtroom and there are literally 100 boxes -- a hundred boxes.

We can probably say, "Okay, next week" -- or every Friday we're in court, "These are the range of boxes that we need access to," but we need them to be physically brought here by the government because we have never been given unfettered access to those. Any time we have gone in there to look at --

THE COURT: Well, please, argument is not helpful, but the logistics is. That sounds like a workable plan, you tell them what they're to bring over, they bring it over, you have access to it.

MR. SINNIS: Correct.

THE COURT: And again I know you don't have to disclose your defense here, but what I ruled for the government and indeed the affidavit -- and I'll say this to Mr. Wyshak and the government, the affidavit of the custodian had better include all the hundred boxes so that I know that I've got what the custodian says is data prepared in the ordinary course of business.

Now, in terms of relevance, which -- fine, it's an exception to the rule against hearsay, but relevance is always the significant criteria, and in terms of relevance, any of these hires, either within the statute of limitations, which have separate counts, beyond the statute of limitations, which are predicate acts, those are all relevant, it seems to me. Had this case been framed more narrowly, I would be disposed to allow the government some leeway to show pattern and practice, but since they've got so many counts, that seems to me to establish a pattern or practice. So I propose to hold the government to the people that they've alleged in the order that I said this case would be tried.

Now the defense, I can see reasons to go outside that, but just be aware that to the extent you go outside that, the government, if it takes issue with whatever is sought to be raised, has a like reason to

come back at you. Are there -- so that's business records now from that source.

Are there other classes of documents that I could rule on?

MR. WYSHAK: Your Honor, if I could just address that last point because I think that, um, the keeper of the records from AOTC, it is not going to be able to authenticate all of the tens of thousands of documents that are over in the Williams building. You know, we have provided specific hiring files to AOTC that they have gone back and checked to make sure that those are their records, that it maintained copies of everything that was produced, and they'd spent time to be able to authenticate those files.

THE COURT: Mr. Wyshak, I appreciate that, I appreciate that, and I'm not requiring them to do anything beyond what they can do, and so if I drafted that overbroadly, so I did. I will tell you that the documents are the documents and if I rule I'll preserve the defendants' confrontation rights, believe me, but if I let these in under the rubric that I just described, when the defense picks something out of this box, if it looks like the same ilk of document, I'm going to think to myself, "It's authentic," one, because that's where it came from, that's where that hundreds of boxes came

from, and, two, "I don't see why," but you may be able to point it out, "that there's some particular flaw there." But the likelihood is that I'm going to admit it and I'm going to admit it as a business record because I've allowed you to do that. I'm not asking anyone to say under oath by affidavit anything they cannot say. So you can file a more limited affidavit. It gets your documents in. But I'm not wasting much time on admitting their documents if relevant.

Are there other classes of documents that I can assist on?

MR. WYSHAK: Your Honor, I think that there are a series of letters that go back and forth between the CJAM, Judge Mulligan, and Mr. O'Brien that are all part of Exhibit Number 40.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. WYSHAK: They run from 40.1 through 40.60.

THE COURT: So as to those, um, you're -- I'll jump to it. The -- well, certainly all the letters from O'Brien are admissions and your argument, I take it, subject to my independent review -- and this just happened in the last conspiracy case that I sat on, that I didn't come out and it's a finding of fact where the government came out. Now that was a different type of case, but I follow Petrozziello and Campaglia, as I

must, and so your argument is that all the O'Brien 1 2 letters are statements in furtherance of the conspiracy, 3 right? 4 MR. WYSHAK: Or admissions of the defendant. 5 THE COURT: Well, if they're admissions of O'Brien, they're admitted only to O'Brien. 6 7 MR. WYSHAK: Right. 8 THE COURT: Now, do you want me to admit them without putting limiting instructions on it? If so, 9 they have to be statements made during and in 10 11 furtherance of the conspiracy. Is that the government's 12 position? 13 MR. WYSHAK: Yes, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay, fine. So I would think, 15 subject to hearing the defense here, that if they're authentic, then all of the O'Brien letters come in. 16 17 MR. SINNIS: The only thing I would say -again some of them have kind of double hearsay in them, 18 19 a comment like -- it's hard -- I think you're generally 20 right that we wouldn't have an objection to them, but I 21 guess I just want to, on a rolling basis, if something 22 comes in that Mr. O'Brien is saying where "Judge so and 23 so told him something else and that's in a letter to

Judge Mulligan, " you know, then there are some double

hearsay issues in some of these.

24

25

THE COURT: There is, Mr. Sinnis, and sort of what I've put on the government with respect to your documents, I take what you say in good part. I can't shift the burden to you and I don't, but it's like you've got to bring that to my attention because otherwise they're in and I'll first vet my own findings when the government closes its case.

MR. SINNIS: Right, and similarly -- we're obviously reserving relevancy objections, but if some of these letters are not relevant to the conspiracy charged, I've got to be able to raise it at the time that they're seeking their admission.

THE COURT: And that's perfectly acceptable, but I'm going to have them marked as exhibits with numbers, that's my point, because that will save time.

MR. SINNIS: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, how are you going to get the Mulligan letters to O'Brien?

MR. WYSHAK: Well, most of this
correspondence, your Honor, involves Judge Mulligan
writing a letter to Mr. O'Brien or vice-versa,
Mr. O'Brien writing a letter to Judge Mulligan, and
either one of them responding to the letter. So clearly
this is like a conversation between Judge Mulligan and
Mr. O'Brien --

```
1
                THE COURT: So you're invoking the doctrine of
 2
     completeness?
 3
                MR. WYSHAK: Yes, there's no way to give
     context to O'Brien's letters.
 4
 5
                THE COURT: But you'll accept a limiting
     instruction on what Mulligan may have said, not for the
 6
     truth, but so we understand what Mr. O'Brien was
 7
8
     saying?
9
                MR. WYSHAK: Yes, that's fine, because Judge
     Mulligan will be a witness at the trial and he'd be able
10
11
     to testify in any event.
12
                THE COURT: Well, I imagine he will.
           So with that limitation I propose that these be
13
     admitted, but these, the Mulligan to O'Brien, are for
14
15
     the limited purpose that Mulligan sent these letters.
     (Pause.) I hear no objection. They may be so marked.
16
17
           What else?
                MR. WYSHAK: Your Honor, we have all these
18
19
     sponsor lists, um, that there's a -- and those are
20
     Exhibit 46 and there are -- it appears to be about 68
     individual lists -- 67 individual lists.
21
                THE COURT: Where do they come from? I mean
22
23
     what are they?
24
                MR. WYSHAK: These are lists of individuals
25
     that -- the Office of the Commissioner of Probation
```

```
maintains lists of individuals who had made telephone
1
     calls or written letters recommending candidates for
 2
 3
     hiring and they made --
                THE COURT: And these come out of the files
 4
 5
     for the Commissioner of Probation?
 6
                MR. WYSHAK: Yes, they come out of the
 7
     computers of Mr. O'Brien's secretary.
8
                THE COURT: So what is your ground of
     admission?
9
                MR. WYSHAK: Well, we think they're business
10
11
     records, we also think that they're --
12
                THE COURT: Well, you've got a long road to
     hoe there, don't you?
13
14
                MR. WYSHAK: Well, we also think these are
15
     statements of O'Brien, I mean --
                THE COURT: Yeah, I follow it.
16
17
                MR. WYSHAK: -- his secretary is clearly his
     agent or his employees --
18
19
                THE COURT: For this purpose.
                MR. WYSHAK: -- are his agents --
20
21
                THE COURT: And then you think that's
     admissible against all three?
22
23
                MR. WYSHAK: Because we believe that these are
24
     the equivalent of a co-conspirator statement.
25
                THE COURT: I'm following.
```

```
MR. WYSHAK: These are the "smoking gun," so
1
 2
     to speak.
 3
                THE COURT: Well, I -- be very careful saying
     that, I -- we may get the sponsor lists of court
 4
 5
     officers. We'll see.
                MR. FICK: Your Honor --
 6
 7
                THE COURT: Wait a minute. Wait a minute.
8
                MR. FICK: Sure.
9
                THE COURT: Now, your invocation of the words
     "smoking gun" brings them all to their feet.
10
11
                (Laughter.)
12
                THE COURT: And we'll hear Mr. Fick first.
13
           Just as for accuracy -- and I'm so grateful that
14
     the defense is stepping up and is not disputing over
15
     trivial things, but it is true that these documents come
16
     out of the secretary to Mr. O'Brien at the relevant
     time, out of her computer?
17
                MR. FICK: Some but not all, I believe, is the
18
19
     proper answer, is the sort of 100 percent accurate
20
     answer to that question. This is actually the subject
     of a motion in limine.
21
                THE COURT: I thought I was on top of them and
22
23
     I want to get to them.
24
                MR. FICK: No, I'm talking about 364, um, is
25
     the motion in limine about these lists that addresses
```

the issue. I mean the principle reason why we don't think they're business records is --

THE COURT: I don't think they're business records either. He says it's co-conspirator hearsay.

MR. FICK: Well, I mean the fact that a subordinate of Mr. O'Brien is writing things down doesn't necessarily make it a statement in furtherance of the conspiracy, 1, and 2, another one of these sort of 403 objections to this is that these list are enormous, they contain names of all kinds of people who were never hired by probation, people who might have been hired by probation, and to let them all in has a great risk of prejudice because then the defense is in the position of saying, "Well, no, not every one of these people was hired under some sham process."

So, you know, clearly testimony about the existence of references and depending whether they were written down, I mean that's all fair game, but to say that the documents necessarily come in, for various reasons, I think is really a stretch.

THE COURT: Well, you know, Mr. Fick, the only reason we're having this discussion now is to save time having the discussion while the jury is sitting there or in the afternoon of a day that I've got a jury when I will be -- will have even less time than I have today

and I will be making evidentiary rulings and we'll be stuck with them.

If the ones that come out of the computer -- it's a reasonable inference this data, sponsor lists, was kept for a reason. It passes the relevancy test. Even if they weren't hired, they were keeping -- given what I understand is the government's theory from the indictment, it makes sense that they were keeping track of those people who had sponsors and that meant something.

I cannot now -- I'm not going to because I haven't been given the actual lists, but I suppose there's a 403 objection, um, and so listening to your argument I'm not going to admit them, and so they must be given letters, as the documents from the Senate President's office, but I'm taking it that these are authentic and some of them come out of that computer, and that's about as far as I can go, I think, today, if that saves time.

MR. FICK: It does. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bailey?

MR. BAILEY: Yes, Judge, thank you. Mr. Fick, um, picked up on some of what I was going to say, but it was just a further objection to any type of preliminary ruling that the sponsor lists constitute co-conspirator statements. I understand this court needs to get

```
further into the meat of this trial, I understand that,
1
 2
     but our position is that while we have never, um,
 3
     contested the fact that our client passed along names of
     preferred candidates, there's absolutely no evidence
 4
 5
     that she was aware of who a sponsor was, was ever told
 6
     someone's a sponsor or --
 7
                THE COURT: Here, you're making an argument
8
     which will be helpful to you at some time, but not now.
     Thank you.
9
                MR. BAILEY: Thank you, your Honor.
10
11
                THE COURT: Anything else I can do with
12
     respect to documents?
13
                MR. WYSHAK: Your Honor, there are -- and just
14
     before we finish this last subject, I just want to
15
     inform the Court that what we have done is we've created
16
     a summary exhibit for all those sponsor lists, which I
17
     think is Exhibit 46. So in order to -- oh, I'm sorry,
     45.
18
19
                THE COURT: "Master Sponsor List," you call
20
     it?
21
                MR. WYSHAK: Yes. So we would move to have
22
     the Master Sponsor List admitted as a summary exhibit,
23
     it encompasses all the information in those underlying
24
     exhibits.
25
                THE COURT: Well, I favor the admission of
```

```
evidence under Rule 1006, but the defense raises the
1
 2
     same objections, I suppose.
 3
                MR. FICK: And some additional ones. But I
     mean the so-called "master list" puts column headings in
 4
 5
     place, including the word "sponsor," that are not
     present on all of the actual lists and there's a certain
 6
 7
     additional prejudice argument that's covered in the
8
     motion in limine as well.
9
                THE COURT: Thank you. But not for today
     then. I'm not in a position.
10
11
           You people on both sides are doing very well, but
12
     is there anything else I can do?
13
                MR. WYSHAK: Yes, your Honor, there's a series
     of documents that I believe begin around Exhibit Number
14
15
     89, which are public records from the House of
16
     Representatives, things out of the budget, roll calls on
17
     budget votes, um --
                THE COURT: And that's at least -- I'm not
18
19
     adopting your theory, but that you would say that's
20
     confirmation that this scheme was paying off?
21
                MR. WYSHAK: Yes.
22
                THE COURT: All right. I understand that.
23
     And they start at, you said -- yes, at 89?
24
                MR. WYSHAK: And I think they went through
25
     approximately 102.5.
```

THE COURT: Right. Why aren't those all, you know, quintessential records of the legislature, the great general -- what's it called, "The Great and General Court"?

MR. SINNIS: I think we have basically relevance objections to most of those, your Honor, as well as some are really snippets that are, you know, just extracted from what I believe is a broader record, so again I would have some completeness issues, but also relevancy issues to those would be the main objections that we were lodging for those.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. I'm going to say that I'm going to admit them all subject to your relevancy objection and if, um, I'm persuaded of it -- I would hope when they make objections as to completeness, unless what the defense says is complete absolutely submerges what is relevant, that these are all admitted subject to a relevancy objection. And that takes us from 89 through, um, 102.5.

Anything else?

MR. BAILEY: Judge, just as -- more in the way of -- and I apologize for the colloquialism, of a "heads-up," I don't think there's a contest issue in terms of our client's Ware testimony, but that is likely going to be subject to a possible completeness request

by Ms. Tavares's table and I just want to let the Court know that at this point.

THE COURT: Well, you have a motion in limine there.

MR. BAILEY: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now let me --

MR. AMABILE: Your Honor, similarly with Mr. Burke, we've been working on preparing our own, what we would propose, to get the government informed about that. They've indicated to us that they don't intend to introduce that in the early part of the trial so we've been working on a variety of other things. So we don't generically object obviously to the admission of a portion of his statement, but the one that they've marked we do object to and we're preparing a proposal that would, um -- that we view would be appropriate in this circumstance.

THE COURT: Thank you. The next thing I want to -- this is helpful. The next thing I want to do is address certain of the motions in limine. I don't propose to hold hearings on them. I'm not in a position to make final rulings as to some, but as to others, I am. And so let me address that now.

First I'm going to deal with the government's motion in limine to preclude the presentation of

evidence, cross-examination, or argument regarding certain subjects. It's a rather broad motion. The defense has objected to it.

There are five areas and I'll deal with each one. They claim that Mr. O'Brien had exclusive hiring authority, the claim that the probation department was not part of the trial court, um, and we'll start with those two.

Those are mixed questions of fact and law. They are -- I'm not prepared to address them now, but I will tell you that my present thinking -- and that's all I'm going to say, my present thinking is that the, um -- is that it's unlikely under the law that he had sole and exclusive hiring authority, and so the defense may be out on a limb making that contention.

Second, I think that the claim that the Probation Department was not part of the trial court is even thinner. The question about whether it's subject to the trial court policies and procedures manual is -- well, that has factual aspects to it and of course those are for the jury, but it seems pretty clear to this court that, um, as a matter of law, the Probation Department was part of the trial court within the judicial branch of Massachusetts.

Subject matter three, that the certification was

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

not false. I mean that's a question of fact and so to that extent the government's motion is denied.

And this business about bringing up lists of recommendations for Court Officer positions. I make no ruling on that, but again in an attempt to be helpful, um, one of the issues that I do see here is whether the Chief Justice for Administration was having the wool pulled over his eyes, and if at the same time that Mr. O'Brien is supposed to have been doing what he was doing with others, um, the trial court itself was doing much the same thing. I take no position, but that seems to be the defenses' position. But with respect to Court Officers, no, I think that's fair game because it goes to the issue of reliance, was -- if in fact the Chief Justice for Administration was the administrative superior of the Commissioner of Probation, as it appears as a matter of law to me he was, but we'll see, then his reliance on these certifications that are alleged to be false, um, will involve what his other agents were doing and what he knew they were doing, if they were doing anything.

So we got into this, the subpoenas which I denied, and that's of course after Mr. O'Brien's gone and after the law changed and therefore I don't think we're going to get into any of that. But anything at

the same time seems to this court -- anything at the same time by the office of which the Chief Justice for Administration headed, um, I think we may get into.

The mere fact that a politician, a judge, or other individual provided a letter of recommendation, served as a reference, um, to the extent the government wants to keep that out, that's denied.

The motion for 15 additional minutes for O'Brien's opening statement is denied. You share the time as you see fit.

And the government's motion, I've dealt with that, with the Senate President's office.

The motion to compel compliance with Local Rule 116(2)(b), 2(e), and (f), that's allowed. This has to be broken down by the government and I expect it to be done.

MR. WYSHAK: Well, your Honor, if I may address that for a moment?

THE COURT: Very briefly. I don't intend to hold hearings on things you don't like, and I say that to everybody, but I'll hear you briefly.

MR. WYSHAK: I mean we've advised the defendants, if it wasn't obvious from the discovery that was produced, that there are no known prosecutable federal offenses regarding any of the government's

witnesses, except for those witnesses who participated in the scheme which is the subject matter of this prosecution, and we've given them lists of the people who did so.

THE COURT: And have you broken it down witness by witness? That seems to be their objection.

MR. WYSHAK: Well, that seems quite nonsensical.

THE COURT: That's what the rule requires, Mr. Wyshak.

MR. WYSHAK: Well, I think the rule requires that we provide them with the information.

THE COURT: I think not. Witness by witness.

That's the Court's order.

All right. Exclude reference to the Boston Globe investigation. A defense motion. That's generally allowed. That may have to come up, but it's certainly not relevant in itself. So that motion is allowed.

Exclude reference to the so-called "Ware investigation" and report. I'm not admitting -- I'm certainly not admitting the report, and I don't know that the government would suggest it would be admitted under 8038, but we're certainly going to have reference to it because testimony before the Ware investigation is germane to this case. So the motion is allowed in part

because I'm not -- to the extent I'm not admitting the report, but the fact of the investigation may come up. So to that extent it's denied.

MR. AMABILE: Your Honor, could I just -- I know your Honor wants to --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. AMABILE: The fact of the investigation I don't think needs to come up and shouldn't come up because it can be referred to and to the extent somebody testifies in a prior proceeding just in the same way that a retrial would and bringing up that there was some kind of so-called "independent investigation" is going to create an inference that there was a conclusion made that was adverse to the clients.

THE COURT: When you characterize it your way, Mr. Amabile, that makes some sense. We'll have to take it on a question-by-question basis. My ruling is intended to give guidance.

For instance, I'm now addressing defendant

Tavares's motion in limine to allow evidence regarding
an out-of-court conversation. I'm disposed to allow
that motion because that does appear to be a statement
of her then present intention. And so I don't think we
ought to refer to it as some sort of "independent
investigation," but it may have to come up. And that's

about all I could say on that.

Now, those are the motions in limine that I have before me. Yeah, that doesn't -- and, you know,

Mr. Fick, I'm not saying there aren't others -
MR. FICK: Okay.

THE COURT: It's my own error, but those are the ones -- Oh, no, I have two others and they're Mr. Amabile's, and I mean no disrespect to him, but these -- your motions regarding rumors and hearsay relating to hiring, um, rumors and hearsay relating to legislative action, well, at this level of generality the motions are allowed, but it doesn't mean much. I'm not going to allow rumors. I'm not going to allow hearsay, um, unless of course I have a particular exception in a particular situation. So I'm not forbidding the government from anything here.

Now that's all I have before me.

MR. WYSHAK: Well, your Honor, if I might just address one point --

THE COURT: One point.

MR. WYSHAK: -- on the government's motion regarding precluding the defendants from addressing certain subjects which we thought were matters of the law and have been decided by Judge Saylor. I think on the third claim there that -- we agree that the ultimate

issue of whether or not the certifications were false is an issue for the jury, however I think what we were seeking was the defendant's contention during the motion to dismiss the indictment litigation that, um, the personnel standards to which, um, Mr. O'Brien was making a certification did not include the standard that he hire the most qualified candidate, and Judge Saylor ruled as a matter of law that that standard is part of this certification. So that's what we were moving to preclude them from arguing to the jury, that when he certifies he's not certifying that it's the most qualified candidate.

THE COURT: I have carefully reviewed Judge
Saylor's decision, it is of course law of the case, I've
indicated that, but law of the case is subject to
revision by the judge who bears the ultimate
responsibility. Now that's me. I don't see any reason
to revisit that aspect of his decision or any other, as
it's been presented to me, at all. In fact, I agree
with it wholeheartedly. I'm not clear at this juncture
-- and that's what I was trying to say. It seems to me
that it's pretty clear as a matter of law that these
personnel standards of the trial court do govern and
also it's pretty clear as a matter of law that the
language themselves requires the hiring of the best

qualified candidate. Now, having said that, if that's what you were hoping to hear from me --

MR. WYSHAK: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you. And I have no hesitancy in saying that. I think Judge Saylor was absolutely correct. I don't sit in review of anything he's done. But I'll be very clear, I adopt it, and completely.

And having said that though, Mr. Amabile, on behalf of all the defendants, makes a good point. This case is a criminal case. They can make arguments. I'm not going to foreclose them from making arguments. I will discharge my duty of teaching the law and I will emphasize that they must take the law from me. That's different than saying "You can't argue this," "You can't argue that." I'm trying to give people appropriate guidance.

MR. WYSHAK: And one other thing, your Honor?

If something is a matter of law, they should not be arguing it to the jury as a matter of fact and that's our concern.

THE COURT: I stated that at that level of generality, I agree.

I want to get on to the jury questionnaire and the procedures we're going to follow.

MR. WYSHAK: There is one more, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, briefly, because I'm stopping to virtually go to Memphis at about 5 minutes to 10:00.

MR. WYSHAK: I just want to bring it to the Court's attention that we did make a motion in limine to admit the Bucci voicemails.

THE COURT: I have not myself reviewed it.

I'll go back and I'll be sure to do that. But I do know what those are. You referred to them before,

Mr. Wyshak, and I thank you.

Yes?

MR. FICK: Docket Number 357 is that motion and the government has responded. There is one more, Docket 365, which is a motion in limine about the criminal record or supposed criminal record of one of the charged hires in the government's case. So those are two other motions that are out there.

THE COURT: I appreciate it.

Let me talk now about the questionnaire. I'm going to give you copies of my revision to the questionnaire when we recess. I have severely edited them, they go well beyond what I expected, but I have asked a number of these questions and in the forms to which you agree. I do want -- and this is tentative

only.

I was just told this morning of a revision in the proposed witness list. I've incorporated that. You will take this as a draft and the reason you're going to take this as a draft is that I have not had sufficient time to talk with our Jury Commissioner over this and I want to. But with that said, here's how we're going to proceed over the next few days.

Now, Monday morning -- um, I'll settle on the questionnaire later on today after I've done my jury-waive trial. Later on today I'll meet with the Jury Commissioner. I'll finally settle on the questionnaire. You'll all get copies and you'll get copies of this draft when we leave here this morning.

I'd like you here before 9:00, say about quarter of 9:00 here in this courtroom on Monday morning.

Ms. Gaudet will gather you and we'll all go down to the jury lounge. The Court Reporter will be there. I will greet the jurors. I will, um, give my normal greeting to them about the importance of their duties. I will say that the jury selection in this case will proceed in two phases and the first one will be to fill out this questionnaire. I will make mention of the length of the trial. I will make mention of the fact that there has been mention of the trial in the media and that we have

questions directed to that. And once having done that, we will adjourn and we will leave the administration of the questionnaire in the hands of the Jury Commissioner.

I propose that we adjourn back up here because I may be able to rule on these additional motions, and as Mr. Amabile says, there may be more motions to come.

As soon as the questionnaire has been administered and copies made, copies will be delivered to all of you.

One of the -- I won't say "flaws," but one of the aspects of a two-step jury, um, impanelment is that you both are enabled to do juror research. I'm not forbidding that nor encouraging it. I do say that you must exchange the actual, um, screen shots or references to such screen shots if you do that research. Be very clear that you've got to exchange that. So you people will stay up late that night and I propose that you make these exchanges by 8:30 -- well, I should say the timing.

Mr. Amabile, I know we have our deal and you worked it into the questionnaire and I'm going to conform to it, but not the first day, I need you here Monday.

MR. AMABILE: No, I plan to be here. I would also ask -- and I don't mean to interrupt, but if we

could convene at 8:30 because after we've reviewed your draft I think there may be a need to put some objections on the record.

THE COURT: Oh, I propose to do the following, though of course you may put objections, although I don't think we need to start making them at 8:30 nor do I need to be here. I'm going to file in the record your original draft with my notations on it so your rights are saved as to anything -- all parties, anything I've cut out of the draft you submitted, your rights are saved.

So now we're at 8:30 on Tuesday morning, you've exchanged what data you have, and if you jointly agree that a juror should be excused, I'd like you to prepare -- you can note on the jury list just the ones you jointly all agree that a juror ought to be excused. I will be reviewing them myself and I'll make my own determinations as to what jurors should be excused.

Then we will meet commencing at 9:30 on Tuesday morning to talk -- not in the presence of the jury, but in open court, to talk about challenges for cause. I propose to excuse all the jurors that I note and to the extent your joint list is different than mine, I propose -- assuming I think I have enough jurors to go forward, to excuse the ones you jointly want excused.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

With that done I propose -- the jury list will be the order in which they'll be impaneled, so I will say -- and we'll have to work this out, but you're all cooperating very well and I appreciate it, so I'll say, "Any challenges to the first 10?" "To the first 20?" And then I can conceive of three categories. One, I accept your challenge and excuse a juror; I reject it and declare the juror indifferent; or as may very well be the case, I'll need to inquire further, that a juror will say something about their inability to serve but I'll want to hang onto them. I'm not just putting them in the box. A juror will say something about a familiarity with the case, but I'm not satisfied that that suggests bias and I'll want to know whether the juror can put that to one side and adjudicate the case on the merits of the evidence.

So the three categories are excused, not excused, or ask, and I'll ask.

We'll take the morning and go through those and I'll make my rulings. And so the jurors that remain, I've not declared indifferent, but at least we have an idea of who we need to inquire of further. And Wednesday morning -- we'll call those jurors all in on Tuesday night. Wednesday morning, impanelment with -- if you've impaneled before me, there'll be one

significant change, so you understand it.

The venire comes in and we've got lots of them here and at that time I'm going to ask a few questions, one, and that's the time where I'm going to introduce you personally and you stand before the jury and who you are and where your offices are and I will then yet again, after the jurors have had any -- had a chance to think about it, I will ask specifically, "Has anyone been employed by" -- because the questions don't really get to that, "by the U.S. Attorney's Office, by the Federal Defender's Office, by the law firms, in litigation with those offices," "sensible of any bias or prejudice," and the like, and I'll do that with the venire as a whole and I'll say, "Raise your hands if you do." And you're all familiar with that. You can be watching.

Then what we'll do, when we're set, is -- after

I've asked those questions, then we will begin the

impanelment and instead of filling the box we'll simply

take Juror Number 1, if Juror Number 1 remains, or Juror

Number 15, if that's the first person on the list, and

the Clerk will call out, "Juror Number 7," the name, and

instead of having them go to the box, they'll come over

to my left, the sidebar with the Court Reporter, I will

inquire of the juror further, I will either excuse the

juror or declare the juror indifferent. If the juror is indifferent -- and the juror will step away, then you may exercise a challenge, if you want, and I will rule on your challenge. But the juror will get in the box and we'll fill the box until we have 16. Then I'll stop and we will have challenges.

The government has 8. The defense has 12. The government will go first. There won't be any back strikes. When the government's gone, the defense will go. All those jurors will be excused. The last four jurors chosen will be the alternates. You can use your challenges as you see fit.

So let's say 6 jurors are excused and we have 10 jurors sitting there. So we'll follow the same procedure going along until I fill the box with those 6. Then as to those 6, the challenges will be exercised, only this time because we have to be even-handed the defense will go first and they'll challenge, the government would challenge, et cetera, until I have 16. When I have 16, I'll decide the foreperson. We'll take a recess. Bring them back. Swear them. The case will begin.

I must go to my jury-waived case and we'll meet again -- I'm going to take a recess now but Ms. Gaudet will give you the draft jury questionnaire. I thought I

saw the Jury Commissioner here in the courtroom. Is he 1 here? Oh, yes, he is. I'm going to meet with him 2 3 briefly right now. 4 (Pause.) 5 THE COURT: Ms. Gaudet is always so helpful and also far more skilled than I, but we'll give you a 6 7 disk of all these questionnaires. You're facile with 8 that. That will be provided to you. But I need to talk to the Jury Commissioner now. 9 I thank you. We'll recess. 10 11 (Adjourned, 11:00 a.m.) 12 13 CERTIFICATE 14 15 I, RICHARD H. ROMANOW, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, 16 do hereby certify that the foregoing record is a true 17 and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes, before Judge William G. Young, on Friday, May 2, 2014, 18 19 to the best of my skill and ability. 20 21 22 /s/ Richard H. Romanow 05-06-14 23 RICHARD H. ROMANOW Date 24 25